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TOWNSEND AND TOWNSEND AND CREW, LLP			RUTLAND WALLIS, MICHAEL	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b> 10/802,190	<b>Applicant(s)</b> SAXENA ET AL.
	<b>Examiner</b> MICHAEL RUTLAND WALLIS	<b>Art Unit</b> 2836

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
  - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
  - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED. (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 26 February 2008.  
 2a) This action is FINAL.      2b) This action is non-final.  
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1,2,5-17 and 25-30 is/are pending in the application.  
 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.  
 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.  
 6) Claim(s) 1,2,5-17 and 25-30 is/are rejected.  
 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.  
 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.  
 10) The drawing(s) filed on 10 October 2007 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).  
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
 a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:  
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_  
 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application  
 6) Other: \_\_\_\_\_

**DETAILED ACTION**

***Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114***

A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 02/26/2008 has been entered.

***Response to Arguments***

Applicant's arguments filed 02/26/2008 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Applicant argues the cited references teach the mounting of the UPS to a vertical wall using multiple fasteners and therefore fail to teach the use of a single fastener to mount the UPS to a vertical wall.

In response, Applicant's claim limitations are not limited to the use of only a single fastener, rather the claim requires merely an aperture configured to receive a single fastener to mount and support the UPS. It is noted that the features upon which applicant relies (i.e., only a single fastener) is not recited in the rejected claim(s). Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the

specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993).

Applicant secondly argues with respect to claims 9 and 13 Blair as modified by Ewing do not teach the Telnet script is sent to the UPS nor is the UPS configured to cycle power. Applicant further points out the combination is improper as the operation of the proposed combination is the opposite of what a UPS is normally thought to do, i.e., provide uninterruptible power.

In response, Applicant is directed to (col. 9 lines 55-65) where Ewing teaches it may be advantageous to include the power manager and intelligent power module functions internally as intrinsic components of an uninterruptible power supply. Therefore the Telnet script is sent to the UPS and outlet where the power is cycled. The purpose of a UPS system is to insure the power is supplied to the connected loads, Ewing teaches the importance (col. 1 lines 40-55) of cycling the power to certain devices, such as routers to allow the correction of a locked state. Therefore the operation of a UPS system to cycle or reset certain devices to correct abnormal conditions is normal for some UPS arrangements.

In view of the above the rejection is deemed proper and therefore maintained.

### ***Claim Objections***

Claim 29 recites the limitation "the network interface". There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Claim 29 recites the limitation "the vertical wall". There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Claim 30 is objected to the newly added limitation "the housing is shaped to direct the cable attached to the AC power connector downward through the opening" it is unclear what shape Applicant is claiming, Applicant does not describe the housing shape in the disclosure to direct a cable attached to the AC power connected. Rather Applicant describes the cover directs the cables downward (paragraph 0029). It is suggested Applicant amend the above limitation to "the housing comprises a cover shaped to direct the cable attached to the another AC power connector downward through the opening" or similar language in order to more clearly and definitely recite the claimed limitations with proper support in the specification.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-2, 7 and 28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Blair et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 6,700,351) in view of Johnson et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 6,462,961) in further view of Foye (U.S. Pat. No. 6,266,250)

With respect to claims 1, 26 and 28 Blair teaches an uninterruptible power supply for providing AC power to a load (item 8) in a local area network (see "local" group of microcontrollers constituting controlled area network, CAN col. 5 lines 55-60 and col. 7 lines 55-60), the local area network including at least one computing device (controllers 100 of each power module or battery module controller see PCB 112, a 8051 derivative controller, see col. 8 lines 18-55), the UPS (see Fig. 1) comprising: an input (item 7) configured to receive an AC power (col. 2 lines 34-35) connector and to receive AC power through the AC power connector; an output (items 9 and 10) configured to couple to another AC power connector and to provide AC power to the load (item 8) through the another AC power connector; a DC voltage source (provided by item 5 battery) configured to provide DC power, the DC voltage source including an energy storage device (battery); an inverter (provided by item 4 see col. 3 lines 40-45 further see Fig. 5) coupled to the DC voltage source (see for example Fig. 2 or 3) and configured to receive DC power from the DC voltage source and to convert (conversion described in col. 3 lines 40-45 and shown in Fig. 5) the received DC power to AC power; a transfer switch (bypass contactor item 10 controlled to open to supply power from the battery modules see col. 17 lines 38-62 describing detailed switching operation) coupled to the input and to the inverter and configured to selectively couple (col. 3 lines 35-50 Blair described two power paths a first from a the AC line input and a second provided by the batteries and power module circuitry switched by a contactor item 10) one of the input (item 7) and the inverter (provided by item 4) to the output to provide AC power to the output; a first controller (primary controller item 2) coupled to

the transfer switch and configured to control the transfer switch to selectively couple one of the input and the inverter to the output; a network interface (see col. 3 lines 50-55 via controlled interface or CAN interface) coupled to the first controller (primary controller 2) and configured to communicate (forms communication backbone col. 3 lines 15-20) with the computing device (item 100 with a power module for example) via the network (col. 7 lines 55-60) and to communicate with the first controller (items 2) to transfer data (communication of instructions) between the first controller and the computing device and to provide commands (instructions) from the computing device to the first controller; and a housing (see Fig. 2 for example) containing the input, the output, the DC voltage source, the inverter, the transfer switch, the first controller, and the network interface, the housing including a chassis (see Fig. 1 item 1 frame). Blair does not teach the UPS is configured to be mounted to a wall. Johnson teaches universal mounting system to mount or bracket to securely mount a UPS to wall (col. 4 lines 1-45 and Figs. 10 and 11) It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to mount the system of Blair to a wall in order to stabilize the system (col. 11 lines 25-40) to prevent damage. Neither Blair nor Johnson discloses an aperture on the back wall of the chassis configured to receive a single fastener to mount the UPS to a vertical wall. Foye teaches a mounting system and bracket see for example in figure 6 wherein a electronics components (items 13) are configured to be attached to modules with a rear aperture (items 20D for example) to receive a single fastener (locking pin item 23) for attachment to a vertical wall. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention use a

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mounting arrangement similar to that disclosed in Foye to mount a UPS to a wall in order to allow removal or repositioning of the UPS or electronics module.

With respect to claims 2 Blair teaches the frame includes base and Johnson teaches a fastener connected to the wall, a material and a thickness of the base being adapted to support a weight of the UPS when the UPS is mounted to the wall (Figs. 10 and 11).

With respect to claim 7 Blair teaches the output includes at least one switched power outlet and wherein the first controller is configured to perform firmware (col. 5 line 15) instructions to process commands received by the network interface to control the at least one switched power outlet.

Claims 5-6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Blair et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 6,700,351) in view of Johnson et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 6,462,961) in view of Foye (U.S. Pat. No. 6,266,250) as applied to claims 1 and 9 above, and further in view of Kadoi et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 7,181,630) in view of Pugh et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 5,534,734)

With respect to claims 5-6 Blair teaches a second controller coupled to the first controller and the network interface and configured to communicate with the first controller and to communicate with the network interface. Blair does not teach the differing first and second protocols used in the communication between controllers and with the network interface combined with a reset device as claimed, Blair also teaches the use of reset messages on the CAN. Kadoi teaches a UPS system wherein USPs are divided in groups (Fig 24 for example). Kadoi teaches the use of well-known

communication protocols such as TCP/IP an asynchronous transfer mode exchange network (col. 12 lines 10 –15). Kadoi discloses the use of multiple communication formats or protocols such as wherein a second group controller (item 3) communicates with other group controllers via routers via a higher communication interface (14) and lower communications interface (15) for inter group communication. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include the use of a second controller and the use of a second communication protocol in order to control multiple groups of UPS systems to increase power reliability. Neither Blair nor Kadoi disclose a reset device connected as claimed, however, the use of rest buttons and pins on microcontroller such as the type typified by Blair and Kadoi is a common inclusion in order to place the controller back in an original or default state. Pugh discloses the inclusion a reset pin (item 19) see small aperture surrounding the button in figure 1A. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to further include the use of a rest device in order to give the use a mechanical means of quickly and assuredly resetting the system.

Claim 8 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Blair et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 6,700,351) in view of Johnson et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 6,462,961) as applied to claims 1 and 9 above, and further in view of Pugh et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 5,534,734) Blair teaches the device of claim 13, as described above. Blair does not teach the further limitation to claim 13 to require the power outlets operating in arrangement instruct the first controller to control power to a first of the outlets, a second of the outlets, or a pair of the switched power outlets depending upon a received command

and to control the power by turning power off, turning power on, or cycling power depending upon the received command. Pugh teaches a load shedding UPS with plural power outlet wherein Pugh teaches switching control of power relays (31) to turn on/off the power at the plural power outlets. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to further modify the combination of Blair and Johnson include such a control scheme in order to shed loads as battery power becomes depleted.

Claims 9 and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Blair et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 6,700,351) in view of Ewing et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 5,949,974)

With respect to claim 9 Blair teaches an uninterruptible power supply for providing AC power to a load (item 8) in a local area network (see "local" group of microcontrollers constituting controlled area network, CAN col. 5 lines 55-60 and col. 7 lines 55-60), the local area network including at least one computing device (controllers 100 of each power module or battery module controller see PCB 112, a 8051 derivative controller, see col. 8 lines 18-55), the UPS (see Fig. 1) comprising: an input (item 7) configured to receive an AC power (col. 2 lines 34-35) connector and to receive AC power through the AC power connector; an output (items 9 and 10) configured to couple to another AC power connector and to provide AC power to the load (item 8) through the another AC power connector; a DC voltage source (provided by item 5 battery) configured to provide DC power, the DC voltage source including an energy storage device (battery); an inverter (provided by item 4 see col. 3 lines 40-45 further see Fig. 5) coupled to the DC voltage source (see for example Fig. 2 or 3) and configured to

receive DC power from the DC voltage source and to convert (conversion described in col. 3 lines 40-45 and shown in Fig. 5) the received DC power to AC power; a transfer switch (bypass contactor item 10 controlled to open to supply power from the battery modules see col. 17 lines 38-62 describing detailed switching operation) coupled to the input and to the inverter and configured to selectively couple (col. 3 lines 35-50 Blair described two power paths a first from the AC line input and a second provided by the batteries and power module circuitry switched by a contactor item 10) one of the input (item 7) and the inverter (provided by item 4) to the output to provide AC power to the output; a first controller (primary controller item 2) coupled to the transfer switch and configured to control the transfer switch to selectively couple one of the input and the inverter to the output; a network interface (see col. 3 lines 50-55 via controlled interface or CAN interface) coupled to the first controller (primary controller 2) and configured to communicate (forms communication backbone col. 3 lines 15-20) with the computing device (item 100 with a power module for example) via the network (col. 7 lines 55-60) and to communicate with the first controller (items 2) to transfer data (communication of instructions) between the first controller and the computing device and to provide commands (instructions) from the computing device to the first controller; and a housing (see Fig. 2 for example) containing the input, the output, the DC voltage source, the inverter, the transfer switch, the first controller, and the network interface, the housing including a chassis (see Fig. 1 item 1 frame). Blair does not teach the switched power outlet is controlled to cycle power at the outlet. Ewing teaches a system for interfacing and controlling power supply arrangements wherein Ewing teaches the cycling of power

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at outlets where network devices are connected to allow the device to be rest after the occurrence of a problem or abnormality (col. 7 lines 55-65). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Blair to cycle the power at the switched power outlet to allow the connected device to be reset after the presence of an abnormality.

With respect to claim 13 Blair teaches the output includes one switched power outlet and wherein the first controller is configured to perform firmware (col. 5 line 15) instructions to process commands received by the network interface to control the at least one switched power outlet. Blair does not teach the use of additional outlets to power other loads. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include the use of additional outlets at the output in order supply more than one load at a time since it has been held that mere duplication of the essential working parts of a device involves only routine skill in the art.

*St. Regis Paper Co. v. Bemis Co.*, 193 USPQ 8.

Claims 10-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Blair et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 6,700,351) in view of Ewing et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 5,949,974) in view of Johnson et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 6,462,961)

With respect to claim 10 Blair teaches the frame includes base and Johnson teaches a fastener connected to the wall, a material and a thickness of the base being adapted to support a weight of the UPS when the UPS is mounted to the wall (Figs. 10 and 11).

With respect to claim 11 Johnson teaches the use of one fastener (item 166) is used to attach to the wall through a mounting arrangement of the base.

With respect to claim 12 Johnson teaches mounting arrangement comprises a portion of the base defining an aperture (opening) shaped to receive and to retain the fastener (see Fig. 10 and 11).

Claim 14 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Blair et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 6,700,351) in view of Ewing et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 5,949,974) as applied to claim 9 above, and further in view of Pugh et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 5,534,734) Blair teaches the device of claim 13, as described above. Blair does not teach the further limitation to claim 13 to require the power outlets operating in arrangement instruct the first controller to control power to a first of the outlets, a second of the outlets, or a pair of the switched power outlets depending upon a received command and to control the power by turning power off, turning power on, or cycling power depending upon the received command. Pugh teaches a load shedding UPS with plural power outlet wherein Pugh teaches switching control of power relays (31) to turn on/off the power at the plural power outlets. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to further modify the combination of Blair include such a control scheme in order to shed loads as battery power becomes depleted.

Claim 15 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Blair et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 6,700,351) in view of Ewing et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 5,949,974) as applied to claim 9 above, and further in view of Young (2003/0197723) Blair as modified above teaches a user interface (item 6 see col. 3 lines 5-10) for displaying and configuring

information relating to the status of the UPS system. Blair is silent on any teaching of use of HTML pages to display and said information. Young teaches the use of a similar system to that disclosed by Blair, wherein Young teaches HTML pages may be used to display and configure the UPS. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use HTML pages as taught by Young in order to utilize the viewing of the information via a web browser.

Claims 16-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Blair et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 6,700,351) in view of Ewing et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 5,949,974) as applied to claim 9 above, and further in view of Kadoi et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 7,181,630) in view of Pugh et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 5,534,734)

With respect to claims 16-17 Blair teaches a second controller coupled to the first controller and the network interface and configured to communicate with the first controller and to communicate with the network interface. Blair does not teach the differing first and second protocols used in the communication between controllers and with the network interface combined with a reset device as claimed, Blair also teaches the use of reset messages on the CAN. Kadoi teaches a UPS system wherein USPs are divided in groups (Fig 24 for example). Kadoi teaches the use of well-known communication protocols such as TCP/IP an asynchronous transfer mode exchange network (col. 12 lines 10 –15). Kadoi discloses the use of multiple communication formats or protocols such as wherein a second group controller (item 3) communicates with other group controllers via routers via a higher communication interface (14) and lower communications interface (15) for inter group communication. It would have been

obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include the use of a second controller and the use of a second communication protocol in order to control multiple groups of UPS systems to increase power reliability. Neither Blair nor Kadoi disclose a reset device connected as claimed, however, the use of rest buttons and pins on microcontroller such as the type typified by Blair and Kadoi is a common inclusion in order to place the controller back in an original or default state. Pugh discloses the inclusion a reset pin (item 19) see small aperture surrounding the button in figure 1A. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to further include the use of a rest device in order to give the use a mechanical means of quickly and assuredly resetting the system.

Claims 25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Blair et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 6,700,351) in view of Johnson et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 6,462,961) in view of Foye (U.S. Pat. No. 6,266,250) in view of Ewing et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 5,949,974) Blair does not teach the switched power outlet is controlled to cycle power at the outlet. Ewing teaches a system for interfacing and controlling power supply arrangements wherein Ewing teaches the cycling of power at outlets where network devices are connected to allow the device to be rest after the occurrence of a problem or abnormality (col. 7 lines 55-65). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Blair to cycle the power at the switched power outlet to allow the connected device to be reset after the presence of an abnormality.

Claim 27 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Blair et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 6,700,351) in view of Ewing et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 5,949,974) in further view of Johnson et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 6,462,961) in view of Foye (U.S. Pat. No. 6,266,250) Blair does not teach the UPS is configured to be mounted to a wall. Johnson teaches universal mounting system to mount or bracket to securely mount a UPS to wall (col. 4 lines 1-45 and Figs. 10 and 11) It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to mount the system of Blair to a wall in order to stabilize the system (col. 11 lines 25-40) to prevent damage. Neither Blair nor Johnson discloses an aperture on the back wall of the chassis configured to receive a single fastener to mount the UPS to a vertical wall. Foye teaches a mounting system and bracket see for example in figure 6 wherein a electronics components (items 13) are configured to be attached to modules with a rear aperture (items 20D for example) to receive a single fastener (locking pin item 23) for attachment to a vertical wall. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention use a mounting arrangement similar to that disclosed in Foye to mount a UPS to a wall in order to allow removal or repositioning of the UPS or electronics module.

Claims 29-30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Blair et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 6,700,351) in view of Johnson et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 6,462,961) in further view of Lamp et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 5,486,664)

With respect to claims 29 and 30 Blair as modified by Johnson teach the device of claim 29 however do not teaches the housing and cable details of the housing

providing an opening at a bottom of the UPS when mounted to the vertical wall to allow a cable attached to the another AC power connector to extend downward through the opening when the another AC power connector is connected to the output. Lamp teaches (Fig. 1 and 2) the use of a cover and sockets in a power distribution arrangement with an opening at a bottom of the unit when mounted to the vertical wall to allow a cable attached to the power connectors to extend downward through the opening when the power connectors are connected to the output. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to further modify Blair and Johnson to use a housing with an opening at a bottom when mounted to the vertical wall to allow a cable to extend downward in order to protect the plugs from inadvertently being removed from the sockets.

### ***Conclusion***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Michael Rutland-Wallis whose telephone number is 571-272-5921. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday 7:30AM-6:00PM EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Michael Sherry can be reached on 571-272-2084. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

MRW  
3-19-08  
/Stephen W Jackson/  
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2836